

# SELECTIONS

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,  
Received up to 1st February 1893.

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### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.		Circulation.
					1892-93.	1893.	
	<b>URDU.</b>						
	<b>Monthly.</b>						
1	Bhārat Pratāp ...	Moradabad	Partāp Krishn ...	For Dec. & Jan. ...	29th	Jan. ...	210 copies
2	Kāyasth Patrikā ...	Lucknow	Devi Prasād ...	For Jan. ...	1st	Feb. ...	217 "
	<b>Tri-monthly.</b>						
3	Akhbār-i-Imāmiā ...	"	Ābid Ali ...	4th	29th	Jan. ...	347 "
4	Hāmid-ul-Akhbār ...	Moradabad	Ilāhi Bakhsh ...	29th	31st	" ...	200 "
5	Mufid-i-Kim ...	Agra	Qādir Ali ...	20th	26th	" ...	100 "
	<b>Weekly.</b>						
6	Agra Akhbār ...	"	Tajammul Husain ...	28th	1st	Feb. ...	265 "
7	Agra Punch ...	"	Ahīd-ul-din Beg ...	16th & 24th	26th & 28th Dec.	" ...	210 "
8	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Meerut	Muqarrab Husain Khān ...	24th	29th	" ...	65 "
9	Ālam-i-Taswīr ...	Cawnpore	Rahmāt-ullah ...	"	31st	" ...	275 "
10	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sa'id ...	25th	28th	" ...	625 "
11	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut	Ram Chandra Vaishya ...	28th	29th	" ...	590 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
12	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	... Bishun Lal	28th Jan. ...	1st Feb. ...	158 copies.
13	Azad	... "	... Ahmad Ali	27th " ...	27th Jan. ...	250 "
14	Udaun Gazette	... Budaun	... Afzal Ali	12th " ...	28th " ...	200 "
15	Colonel	... Moradabad	... Banwari Lal	16th & 24th " ...	27th Jan. & 1st Feb.	500 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	... Bareilly	... Thakur Prasad	21st & 28th " ...	26th " ...	250 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	... Rampur	... Muhammad Husain	30th " ...	1st Feb. ...	446 "
18	Fitnah	... Gorakhpur	... Nizam Ahmad	24th " ...	27th Jan. ...	500 "
19	Hindustani	... Lucknow	... Gangá Prasad Varmá	25th " ...	" ...	300 "
20	Jam-i-Jamshed	... Moradabad	... Jamshed Ali	29th " ...	1st Feb. ...	150 "
21	Karnamah	... Lucknow	... Muhammad Yaqub...	25th " ...	28th Jan. ...	275 "
22	Matla-i-Nur	... Cawnpore	... Gauri Shankar	28th " ...	31st " ...	44 "
23	Mauj-i-Narbadda	... Hoshangabad	... Abdul Karim	24th " ...	28th " ...	200 "
24	Mihr-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor	... Karim-ullah	28th " ...	1st Feb. ...	400 "
25	Naiyar-i-Azam	... Moradabad	... Amjad Ali	23rd " ...	29th Jan. ...	250 "
26	Najm-ul-Akhhár	... Etawah	... Ráh-ullah Khán	" " ...	28th " ...	223 "
27	Nasim-i-Agra	... Agra	... Jamna Dás Biswas...	" " ...	27th " ...	450 "
28	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	... Muhammad Nawáz	8th 15th, & 23rd Jan.	" " ...	70 "
29	Nasir-i-Hind	... Agra	... Muhammad Ali	24th " ...	" " ...	40 "
30	Nisám-ul-Mulk	... Moradabad	... Fahim-ul-din	28th " ...	31st " ...	100 "
31	Oudh Punch	... Lucknow	... Sajjad Husain	26th " ...	28th " ...	450 "
32	Rahbar	... Moradabad	... Partap Krishn	24th " ...	29th " ...	220 "
33	Riaz-ul-Akhhár	... Gorakhpur	... Nizam Ahmad	" " ...	27th " ...	350 "
34	Rohilkhand Punch	... Moradabad	... Jamshed Ali	29th " ...	1st Feb. ...	150 "
35	Sitara-i-Hind	... "	... Banwari Lal	20th " ...	29th Jan. ...	130 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind	... Bijnor	... Jairaj Singh	27th " ...	1st Feb. ...	304 "
37	Tuf-i-Hind	... Meerut	... Sajjad Husain	24th " ...	27th Jan. ...	150 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
38	Oudh Akhhár	... Lucknow	... Sheo Prasad	26th Jan. to 1st Feb.	26th Jan. to 1st Feb.	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
39	Aligarh Institute Gazette	... Aligarh	... Alim-ullah	24th and 27th Jan....	26th & 29th Jan. ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
40	Almora Akhhár	... Almora	... Sadá Nand	23rd " ...	26th " ...	116 "
41	Bharat Jivan	... Benares	... Ram Krishn, Varmá	" " ...	27th " ...	1,500 "
42	Goswák	... "	... Jagat Narayan	26th " ...	29th " ...	" "
43	Prayág Samáchar	... Allahabad	... Jagan Náth	" " ...	28th " ...	500 copies.
44	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	... Udaipur	... Ashyá Chálak Dán...	23rd " ...	27th " ...	100 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
45	Hindustán	... Kálá kankar (Partábgarh).	... Deva Charan	25th to 31st " ...	26th Jan. to 1st Feb.	470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
46	Mazhar-ul-Zirfat	... Meerut	... Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For " ...	1st Feb. ...	80 "
<b>Weekly.</b>						
47	Káshi Pattriká	... Benares	... Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	27th " ...	29th Jan. ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
48	Khichri Samáchar	... Mirzapur	... Madho Prasad	28th " ...	" " ...	400 copies.
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
49	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	... Mahávír Prasad	11th, 14th & 18th "	27th Jan. & 1st Feb.	100 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	<b>MARATHI.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>			1898.		1898.		
50	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	25th	Jan. ...	28th	Jan. ...	320 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b> <i>Weekly</i>							
51	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram-Chandra Patwardhan.	23rd	" ...	26th	" ...	450 "
	<b>GORKHA.</b> <i>Weekly.</i>							
52	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmá	27th	" ...	29th	" ...	650 "



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTÁN.  
January 28th, 1893.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th January, publishes a communication from an Oudh taluqdár's Muhammadan mukhtár, who complains that Munshi Muhammad Wasi, Deputy Collector, took exception to his subscribing to the Congress Fund and attending the Allahabad Congress as a delegate, and advised him to support the Muhammadan Educational Conference held under the auspices of the Hon'ble Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan. The mukhtár told the Deputy Collector that not being a Government servant he was at perfect liberty to join the National Congress, and that he had no sympathy with the Conference fathered by Sir Sayyid. It is to be hoped that in future the Deputy Collector will not object to other men attending the Congress.

Alleged opposition of Munshi Muhammad Wasi, Deputy Collector, to the National Congress.

HINDUSTÁN.  
January 21st, 24th  
and 25th, 1893.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of 21st, 24th and 25th January, after giving the substance of the leader in the *Pioneer* of 17th idem on the administration in Hyderabad, observes that since the death of the first Sir Salar Jang the state of affairs in Hyderabad has got worse and worse every year, and that there is no hope of improvement unless the Nizam be temporarily deprived of all power and a Council of Regency appointed, as was done in Kashmir. The finances are simply in chaos. The Nizam, who is not even 30 years of age, has already got 300 wives; and a prince who has such a large harem can hardly be expected to be able to attend to the affairs of his State and keep his expenses within reasonable limits. The estates set apart for his private purse are worth about sixty lakhs of rupees a year; but he is not content with that amount, and also draws an equal sum from the State treasury. His ministers are neither men of talent nor education. They are average men, who were formerly employed in the lower grades of the public service in British territories. Their sudden rise to high positions has moreover turned their heads. One of them had the audacity to introduce his mistress to Her Majesty; another expressed a desire to marry the daughter of an English military officer though he is old enough to be her grandfather; and so forth. The new Council is sure to prove a failure like its predecessor. His Excellency the Viceroy should form a council of officers of tried ability and merit, and the Nizam should not be allowed to draw a single pice from the State treasury.

Hyderabad affairs.

HINDUSTÁN.  
January 25th, 1893.

3. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 25th January, in commenting upon the appointment of a European Controller-General at Hyderabad, observes that though it is opposed to Government interference with the affairs of Hyderabad, it thinks that Government is justified in taking steps with a view to place the finances of the State on a satisfactory footing. The liabilities of the State amount to 25 crores, which absorb a crore in the shape of interest; the entire revenues being 5 crores. The Nizam takes half a crore from the treasury for his personal expenses. In the present unsatisfactory condition of the finances the State cannot be expected to do anything in the way of ameliorating the condition of the people, who are hard beset with poverty. The opposition at Hyderabad to the appointment of a European Controller-General, being selfish in its nature, is deserving of no consideration. The officials are afraid that the measure will deprive them of all opportunity of embezzlement and misappropriation. It is to be hoped that a budget will be prepared every year, and efforts will be made to curtail all unnecessary expenditure, including the personal expenses of the Nizam.

The same.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.  
January 28th, 1893

4. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 28th January, refers to the execution of Major Rám Chandra, at Ulwar, on the 16th idem, and observes that those men who think that the Major was entitled to a pardon on the ground that he had murdered Kunj Bihari Lal in accordance with the wishes of the Mahárája, labour under a misapprehension. No prince or ruler is justified in ordering an innocent person to be killed. Had the Mahárája been alive, the Government of India would have also inflicted some punishment on him.

Execution of Major Ram Chandra at Ulwar.



## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, says that the grain exporters greatly follow the opium policy of Government. Three or four months before the harvest they advance money to cultivators, who agree to supply grain in return at the harvest at low rates. If the market rate is

*Azad.*  
January 27th, 1893.

Difficulties of the agricultural classes.

expected to be 16 seers the rupee at the harvest, the cultivators are required to supply grain at 20 or 22 seers, hence it will be seen that they have to pay exorbitant rates of interest. Is this what is meant by the freedom of trade? The landholders can hardly be expected to protect cultivators from such downright robbery. Their own condition, which is already very unsatisfactory, will be rendered still worse by the impending revision of settlement. Laws and rules which are severe enough in themselves are enforced with greater severity by Government officers. If the crops are damaged by hail, the revenue is realized from landholders all the same, but they are not allowed to realize rent from cultivators! The suits instituted by landholders in Oudh for recovery of arrears of rent under such circumstances were dismissed. The cultivators in nazul lands are worse off than the tenants of private landlords. If the former desire to make any representation to their landlord (Government), they have to pay a Court-fee of eight annas, while the latter have always free access to their landlords. When Government has to adjudicate between landholders and cultivators, it becomes Liberal and even Radical, and espouses the cause of the latter. But in dealing with matters in which it is itself interested it shows itself to be through and through Conservative. Repeated appeals have been made to Government to make the peasantry independent of the village mahajans or money-lenders, who suck their blood and have turned them into mere slaves, but Government continues to be as indifferent as ever. A new class of extortioners have lately sprung up in the shape of English grain exporters, who vie with the village Shylocks in robbing the agricultural classes. The cultivator has to make over his opium to Government, his grain to the grain exporter, and his money to the landholder and the mahajan, little or nothing being left to him and his family. If there is a total or partial failure of crops, his difficulties are considerably increased. In that case he has to borrow money from the mahajan at a high rate of interest, to buy grain in the bazar and to supply it to the grain exporter, with whom he entered into a contract, at a very low rate previously agreed upon. Such being the miserable condition of cultivators, Government officers cannot be credited with any sympathy with them. The question is whether the Settlement Officers make due allowance for the difficulties of cultivators above referred to in revising the settlement, or their only object is to enhance the revenue as much as possible. It is almost needless to remind Government that heavy revenue assessments would lead to high rent.

6. The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, in commenting upon trial by jury, argues that a prisoner under trial has naturally more confidence in a jury composed of a number of his intelligent fellow country-men than in a

*OUDE AKHBAR.*  
January 31st, 1893.

Trial by jury.

single Judge, especially if the Judge is a foreigner, little acquainted with his customs and manners, and having no sympathy with him. Again, one man is more liable to err in his judgment than several men. A man accused of murder should be convinced of his guilt as far as possible before he is hanged, and evidently trial by a single Judge cannot be expected to convince him. The jury system is considered by all classes of people as the best safeguard of their lives and liberty, and this is the reason why the notification of the Bengal Government affecting that system has excited alarm and uneasiness throughout the country. The native juries may have given perverse verdicts in some cases, but the remedy for the evil does not lie in depriving natives of that privilege. Europeans will remember with what feelings they looked at the Ilbert Bill, which had to be dropped in consequence of their opposition. Hence it may be hoped Government will maintain the jury system intact.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 25th January, expresses satisfaction at the success of the agitation against the jury notification of the Bengal Government, and remarks that it is obvious that the money spent on the National

*HINDUSTANI.*  
January 25th, 1893.

Jury agitation.



Congress during the last eight years has not been thrown away. The Congress has already given a great deal of political education to natives, and enlisted the sympathies of many influential English politicians on their behalf. The jury agitation will be a warning to the authorities, and in future they will think twice before they withdraw any old privilege from the people.

SITARA-I-HIND.  
January 20th, 1893.

8. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th January, adverting to the adverse comments in which the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* indulged on the spread of the rumour that Sir Alexander Miller intended to deliver a lecture on trial by jury at a native debating club, and that Sir Comer Petheram would preside on the occasion, observes that narrow-minded Anglo-Indians do not like to see their countrymen mixing with natives even at literary and social gatherings, and gives some instances of Anglo-Indians preventing their children and countrymen respectively from having free intercourse with natives.

Sir Alexander Miller, Sir Comer Petheram, the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*.

BHARAT PRATAP.  
December, 1892.

9. The *Bharat Pratap* (Moradabad), for December, received on 29th January, publishes a communication from a correspondent who refers to the alleged atrocities committed by the police in dispersing the Hardwar fair, and observes that Sir Auckland Colvin, who was pleased to order an inquiry, should have censured the officials who were found to have been guilty of highhanded proceedings. Moreover, he should have conciliated the Hindus by assuring them that such proceedings would not be allowed to be repeated. But he did nothing of the kind. The evidence given by more than one hundred and fifty witnesses before the commission was condemned as entirely untrustworthy; and the British Indian Association of Calcutta, so far from being thanked for bringing the sufferings of the pilgrims to the notice of Government, was accused by Sir Auckland Colvin of spreading sedition. It is rumoured that he even asked the Government of India to pass an Act empowering the Local Governments to disperse religious gatherings when they like. But there is really no necessity for such an Act. The Government of India and the local Governments already possess full power. The local Government can forcibly disperse any fairs in future just as it did the late Hardwar fair. The British rule has bestowed many benefits on this country, but the orthodox Hindus chiefly like it for its religious tolerance. They would readily part with anything they possess, but they desire that they should not be interfered with in the performance of their religious ceremonies.

Dispersion of the Hardwar fair.

RAHBAR.  
January 24th, 1893.

10. A correspondent of the *Rabbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, referring to the case of Private Henry Allen, who was arraigned before the Allahabad High Court under sections 479 and 457 of the Penal Code at the late criminal sessions, gives the substance of the evidence produced on both sides at the trial, and observes that the jury gave a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Justice Blair, the presiding Judge, discharged the accused in accordance with the verdict of the jury, but declared that he would "not have found so himself." Had the accused and the jurors been natives, the presiding Judge would have recommended a retrial by a fresh jury. At all events the *Pioneer*, the *Morning Post* and the *Englishman* would have denounced native jurors in very strong language. But the jury being composed of Europeans, none of the three journals criticized its action. The case was a very simple one, and there was conclusive evidence of the guilt of the accused. Allen was not drunk, nor was any bottle, broken or unbroken, found at the door of the church; and therefore his statement that he had gone to the church in search of water to quench his thirst caused by strong liquor was not supported by facts. Such being the state of European juries, is Sir Charles Elliott justified in condemning native juries? Had His Honor thought twice and refrained from issuing his jury notification, the inhabitants of Bengal would have been spared a great deal of unnecessary annoyance. Lord Lansdowne would have laid them under a deep debt of gratitude if his lordship had cancelled the notification. Both the Liberals and Conservatives in England disapproved of the measure, and the Secretary of State has ordered the notification to be withdrawn.

Acquittal of Private Henry Allen, accused of theft.



11. The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 8th January, received on 27th idem, states that a regiment of European troops on its way from Calcutta to Jullundur arrived at Fatehpur on the 9th January. On Sunday a party of five or six soldiers went out shooting and fired a gun near the tank situated outside the city. A Pasi boy who was grazing pigs was wounded in the stomach by a small shot and removed to hospital. He died of his wound in hospital on 23rd idem, and his mother was mad with grief.

*NASIM-I-HIND.*  
January 8th, 1893.

A shooting accident at Fatehpur.

near the tank situated outside the city. A Pasi boy who was grazing pigs was wounded in the stomach by a small shot and removed to hospital. He died of his wound in hospital on 23rd idem, and his mother was mad with grief.

12. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 23rd January, states that Pandit Ram Chandra Rao, the trustee of the Ganesh temple and the Annapurna Chhatra or poor-house appealed to the local Government against the levy of the water rate on those buildings by the Benares Municipal Board. But it is to be regretted that the Local Government declined to interfere. The temple and the poor-house were endowed by the late Amrit Rao, Peshwa, with two lakhs of rupees invested in Government promissory notes. The income from the endowment, which has been reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 666 a month owing to the diminution of the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent., is devoted entirely to the necessary expenses of the temple and the support of poor Brahmans and Hindu mendicants. At present 150 Brahmans and 40 mendicants, who are unfit for any kind of work on account of infirmity or age are fed at the poor-house. The Municipal tax on the two buildings has been assessed at Rs. 329-14-0 a year, and it is almost needless to say that such a large decrease in the income would cause hardship to the men who depend on the endowment for their support. The endowment being exempt from income tax, should be also exempt from municipal taxes. The assessment is excessive as well as unjustifiable.

Levy of water rate on the Ganesh Temple and the Annapurna poor-house at Benares.

*BHARAT JIWAN.*  
January 23rd, 1893.

ernment declined to interfere. The temple and the poor-house were endowed by the late Amrit Rao, Peshwa, with two lakhs of rupees invested in Government promissory notes. The income from the endowment, which has been reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 666 a month owing to the diminution of the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent., is devoted entirely to the necessary expenses of the temple and the support of poor Brahmans and Hindu mendicants. At present 150 Brahmans and 40 mendicants, who are unfit for any kind of work on account of infirmity or age are fed at the poor-house. The Municipal tax on the two buildings has been assessed at Rs. 329-14-0 a year, and it is almost needless to say that such a large decrease in the income would cause hardship to the men who depend on the endowment for their support. The endowment being exempt from income tax, should be also exempt from municipal taxes. The assessment is excessive as well as unjustifiable.

13. The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Nagpur), of the 23rd January, referring to the recent resolution of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in which reduced rates have been fixed for forest produce required by cultivators, observes that the peasantry cannot be sufficiently thankful to Sir A. P. Macdonnell for the indulgence which he has been

Reduction in the rates of forest produce required by cultivators in the Central Provinces.

*NYAYA SUDHA.*  
January 23rd, 1893.

pleased to show to them.

14. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, complains that estimates of folios required for copies of official papers applied for are not generally made with due care. The applicants are told to supply a much larger number of folios than are required. The copyists generally use up all the folios, and sometimes return the superfluous ones. According to rule 150 English or 300 Urdu words should be written on each folio, but the editor has often seen folios not containing more than 150 or 200 Urdu words. The officers in charge of the copy departments should exercise some supervision over the copyists and save the people from unnecessary expense.

Supply of copies from local Courts to applicants at Lucknow.

*AZAD.*  
January 27th, 1893.

15. The *Hindustān* (Kālakankar), of the 28th January, adverting to the representation made by the Indian Association of Calcutta to the Government of India, asking for the publication of the draft rules regarding the reform of the Legislative Councils for the purpose of criticism observes that the request is just and reasonable. When due publicity is given to ordinary bye-laws before they are finally sanctioned, there can hardly be two opinions as to the necessity for the publication of the rules affecting the constitution of the Legislative Councils.

Publication of draft rules regarding the reform of the Legislative Councils.

*HINDUSTAN.*  
January 28th, 1893.

16. The *Riyāz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th January referring to the Resolution of the Bengal Government in connection with Mr. Webb's religious lecture delivered at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madrasah Debating Club, observes that if the members of the Club acted against the existing rules of the Club in taking part in the proceedings

Resolution of the Bengal Government regarding the Madrasah Debating Club.

*RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR.*  
January 24th, 1893.

Club acted against the existing rules of the Club in taking part in the proceedings



of that religious meeting they should have been simply rebuked. As a matter of fact the meeting was not held at the college hall. Few men would be willing to enter Government service if they were required to keep aloof from their religious meetings. If Maulvi Kabir-ul-din Ahmad made use of any uncomplimentary terms regarding Mr. Lorimer, he should have been required to apologize : suspension for one year is apparently too severe a punishment. The Lieutenant-Governor was not justified in dealing so severely with Musalmans who showed sympathy with Mr. Webb, who is a convert to their religion.

*Hindustán.*  
January 25th and  
26th, 1898.

17. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th and 26th January, publishes the speeches delivered at a late meeting of the Deshopkarni Sabha at Kalakankar on the subject of Court language in these provinces. The speakers pointed out the ambiguity of the Persian character, and complained that peasants, who formed the great bulk of the population, were exposed to great difficulties on account of Urdu being the Court language. A villager who receives a summons or any other paper from a Court has to go many miles from his home in search of an Urdu-knowing man to find out the contents of the paper, and even then he is not quite sure that the paper has been correctly read to him. The villagers give education in Hindi to their sons, but the latter are unable to obtain employment in any office or Court, as Hindi is nowhere in use. The introduction of Nagri character into Courts would put a stop to all these difficulties. In every other country the Court language is the language of the people, and such is the case even in the other provinces of this country.

Hindi versus Urdu and the Deshop-  
karni Sabha, Kálákankar.

### III.—EDUCATION.

*ALIGARH INSTITUTE  
GAZETTE.*  
January 24th, 1898.

18. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 24th January, in commenting upon Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Convocation address, observes that the address is an important one and deserves careful consideration. One of the two remedies suggested by His Honor to check an excessive increase of needy graduates is to make high education more expensive. Though His Honor does not consider the adoption of that remedy necessary or desirable in these provinces at present, it is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the cost of education will be increased before long. Hence Musalmáns who as a rule are very poor compared with the Hindus, and who can ill afford to pay even the present expenses, should be on the alert and lose no time in giving education to their sons. The other remedy referred to by His Honor is to modify the courses of study with a view to qualify boys for the different walks of life, and His Honor pointed out that with that object a School Final examination, which will be of a more practical nature than the present entrance examination, has been established, and the bifurcation of studies extended to the Intermediate examination. But the editor is afraid that these changes will not much improve matters. He does not see what industry, trade or profession the boys who take the B. or science course can follow after leaving college, but thinks that they will look only to schools or Government service for employment. The people are under the impression that the measures taken to encourage the spread of scientific and technical education will enable natives to make cloth, watches, and other things required for their use and make them independent of Europe for the supply of their wants, but they will soon find that they have been building castles in the air. Nor does the editor expect much from the affiliation of the Roorkee Engineering College to the Allahabad University. He thinks that boys turned out from that college, so far from being able to make machines, may at best make competent foremen at factories and workshops; and he is doubtful if the managers of railway workshops or of factories owned by Europeans will avail themselves of their services even as foremen. The editor concurs with His Honor in thinking that the middle class examination certificate should no longer be a sufficient qualification for Government service, and urges that any man who desires to enter the public service should be required to produce the Intermediate examination certificate. As regards the checking of cram, the editor does not think that the mere raising of standard will do. He has found little difference between boys who have taken honours in any subject and those who have obtained the mere pass. The only remedy for the evil is

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's Convocation  
address.



that questions should be set with a view to test the general ability of the students, and that the examiners should be very careful in this matter when examining the answers given by the candidates. But the editor is afraid that sufficient attention is not paid to this matter by the examiners, and the state of things has become worse since gentlemen unconnected with the Allahabad University have begun to be appointed examiners.

19. The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 28th January, states that Mr. Welby, the Inspector of Schools of the 3rd Circle, has arrived at Mirzapur to inquire into the case of the two students, who were thrashed by the third master of the Zila School, and has taken down the statements of the Assistant Surgeon, the headmaster, the third master, and others.

*KHICHRI SAMÁCHAR.*  
January 28th, 1893.

Corporal punishment inflicted on two students of the Zila School, Mirzapur.

#### IV.—POST-OFFICE.

20. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th January, refers to the grievances of postmen and runners in these provinces as embodied in a memorial submitted by them to the Director-General of Post-offices, and hopes that the Director-General will see his way to redressing their grievances. Their case is really a very hard one: they are over-worked and under-paid.

*HINDUSTÁN.*  
January 28th, 1893.

Grievances of postmen and runners in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

#### V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

21. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 29th January, complains that, there being no licensed petition-writers at Moradabad, any men set up as petition-writers. But petitions written by inexperienced men not being in proper form have often to be returned by Courts to petitioners for correction. The authorities should pay attention to the matter.

*JÁM-I-JAMSHED.*  
January 29th, 1893.

Petition-writers at Moradabad.

22. The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 28th January, complains that the Khandwa nála, or drain, at Mirzapur, which is open for about half a mile of its length, is a source of great inconvenience to the people who live near it, on account of the bad stench emanating from it, and is also injurious to their health. The Municipal Board had better cover it.

*KHICHRI SAMÁCHAR.*  
January 28th, 1893.

An open dirty drain at Mirzapur.

23. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 29th January, complains that Amjad Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Amroha, who is a Shia Musalman, has published a book abusing the three Khalifas, who are not recognised by the Shias but are held in high respect by the Sunnis. As religious feeling runs high in the two communities at Amroha, the local authorities should take steps to prevent a serious riot.

*JÁM-I-JAMSHED.*  
29th January, 1893.

Alleged publication of a book at Amroha offensive to the Sunni Musalmans.

24. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, in a small facetious article, represents some Rájá whose name is not mentioned, to have been begotten by the Political Agent, and regrets to notice that the female relations of native noblemen are getting into the habit of having undue intimacy with European officers. The practice had better be nipped in the bud, otherwise in course of time the whole nobility would become bastards.

*COLONEL.*  
January 24th, 1893.

A libellous attack on a Hindu chief by the *Colonel* of Moradabad.

25. The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 28th January, states that three Afgháns forcibly took some movable property from one Sumer, Brahman, at Mirzapur on his failure to pay the money which he owes them. The police have sent the Afgháns to the Magistrate for trial. It is a common practice with Afgháns to sell things to people on credit and to realize the price by force on the expiration of the period within which the buyers agreed to pay it. Steps should be taken to put a stop to the evil practice.

*KHICHRI SAMÁCHAR.*  
January 28th, 1893.

Highhanded proceedings of Afghán traders at Mirzapur.

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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